

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CAMBRIA.

The Cotton market has declined a far-
g since the advices by the Sarah Sands,
had recovered one-eighth of this decline,
d remained in a languid state.

The accounts from the English manu-
facturing districts are still unsatisfactory.

The English ports had been opened for
the free admission of cotton, and coupled
with considerable importations, had largely
reduced the prices of breadstuffs generally.

The deficiency of public expenditure over
income in France, for 1846, is nearly eight
millions of francs.

Capt. Rathbone, of the packet ship Col-
umbia, with his first and second mates,
and a boy, were washed over-
board in a gale of wind on the 13th of Jan-
uary.

Capt. Pierce, of the packet ship Utica,
died (date not given) on the passage from
New York to Havre.

E. Grimshaw, the American Emigration
and Ship Agent at Liverpool, died there on
the night of the 1st of February.

The Cambria has brought out \$2,000,
000 in specie.

On the 21st ult. the Bank of England
raised the rate of interest to 4 per cent.

It is stated that a loan of four millions
sterling has been negotiated for the United
States, by a well-known London firm.

An importation of new potatoes has just
been entered, ex the Madrid steamer, from
Lisbon, and all in a sound state.

The Lord Mayor of London is now dis-
tributing £500 to the poor of the metropo-
lis, left in his hands by Ibrahim Pacha.

A meeting composed of English was
held on the 13th ult. at Rome, for forming
a committee for the relief of Ireland. Sub-
scriptions are received by Mr. Packenham
and all the other English bankers. The
Pope has sent to the committee 1000 Ro-
man crowns from his privy purse.

From Wilmer & Smith's Com. Times, Feb. 4.

ENGLAND.

The topics of the last fortnight are few
in number, and barren of interest. The
Parliamentary proceedings have exclusive-
ly absorbed attention. The eyes of the na-
tion are fixed on Ireland, where death is do-
ing its work through the instrumentality of
starvation. The details are horrible—sick-
ening. The poor try to escape, and thou-
sands find their way daily to England and
Scotland. Liverpool and Glasgow are over-
run with these poor creatures. In the
former town as many as 100,000 have re-
ceived out-door relief in a week! The
pressure of local taxation on the rate-pay-
ers is likely to ruin many small housekeep-
ers, and leave them without covering or
shelter. The pressure has become so over-
whelming that Parliament has been ap-
pealed to, but has hitherto given no relief.

A determined effort is being made by the
wealthy classes in England to assist the
Irish by means of private subscriptions, and
by abstaining as much as possible from
any superfluous consumption of food.

But the distress is not confined to Scot-
land and Ireland; there is much at present
existing in England. The high price of
Provisions and the reduced stock of cotton
are amongst the causes that have aggrava-
ted the condition of the operatives in many
of the large towns of Lancashire and York-
shire. The cotton mills, under the influ-
ence of the present quotations of cotton, are
working languidly. Mr. Bright is going
to take up the question of the cotton crop,
by moving for a select committee to inquire
into the best mode of promoting the growth
of cotton in India. Indeed, there is a pre-
vailing conviction that the days of cheap
cotton are gone, and are not likely to re-
turn for an indefinite time.

IRELAND.

Starvation and disease are still scourging
this unhappy land, and innumerable cases
of death have occurred from want of food.
There is no money—no work. The vil-
lage of Ballycotton is in a most
deplorable state, and deaths are daily oc-
curring.

after depriving himself for three days of
his limited portion of the scanty food divid-
ed amongst his wife and six children. 2nd,
Mrs. Moherane, of Fraspark, close by the
village of Turlovghy, having a large family
of her own to support, was obliged last week
to turn her aged father out of doors. This
poor man was able to crawl three miles in-
to Castlebar, but died from hunger, just as
he reached that town. 3d, The child of
Mrs. Magnan died from hunger, in her
mother's arms, the other day while beg-
ging in Castlebar. Several other cases
as distressing could be mentioned. Some
relief for buying coffins would be much
wanted; some poor have been buried
without coffins, rolled up in straw.

The sum total of subscriptions to the
Irish Relief Fund amounted on the 1st
inst., to £8208.15s.9d., while the expendi-
ture has exhausted all the resources, and
reaches £9255.8s.8d.

From the N O. Mercury.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

The bark St. Mary, from Havana, ar-
rived last evening, bringing the news by
the British mail steamer from Vera Cruz.
The advices from Vera Cruz are to the
evening of the 1st. February, and from the
city of Mexico to the 20th ult.

Santa Anna at last accounts was at San
Luis Potosi. His army is represented to
be about 23,000 strong, but destitute of
clothing and food; and with but little pros-
pect of relief, as the bill authorizing the
hypothecon of church property in negoti-
ating a loan of \$15,000,000, or if necessa-
ry, to sell a sufficiency of it to raise that
sum, was apparently of no avail, although
it had received the sanction of Santa Anna.
The whole body of the clergy had protested
against it, and a large portion of the lower
classes sided with the clergy, and such was
the general feeling in relation to the meas-
ure that it had been found impossible to
borrow, and the impression appeared to be
that if seizure and sale of the property were
resorted to, no purchasers could be found.—
It is almost needless to add that the rumor
of Santa Anna's assassination in conse-
quence of opposition to this measure was
entirely unfounded. It has been proposed
in Congress, by several deputies to repeal
the law empowering Government to sell or
hypothesize the property not cultivated,
called in Mexico dead property, but these
propositions were not contemned. The
Governor of San Luis Potosi issued a de-
ree on the 30th ult. providing for the rais-
ing of a loan in that State of \$50,000 to
meet the immediate expenses of the army.
This sum the Governor is authorized either
to borrow, or seize by force, by the Congress
of the State.

No mention is made in the papers of the
capture of Chihuahua, by our troops, but
the report of a battle in its vicinity is fully
confirmed. The following account of it is
copied from the Picayune:—

"On the 25th of December Senor Cuyli
was at El Paso at the head of 480 regulars,
who, added to the Pasenos, or troops raised
near El Paso, exceeded 1000 in number.
The Americans were at Dona Ana 400
strong. They advanced upon El Paso.—
Cuyli prepared to fight them, but the eve-
ning he was to set forth on his march was
seized with a violent brain fever which
rendered him helpless. The command de-
volved upon Vidal, who possessed little
military skill, and expected to surround
and destroy the Americans like so many
rabbits. He pushed forward 500 cavalry
under Capt. Antonio Ponce, of which one
half were Taseños. The Americans de-
manded a parley, which was denied, and
the fight immediately commenced. Ponce
charged at the head of his cavalry, but in
vain, as he was wounded in the first onset.
Just then the Pasenos run, and threw such
disorder into the whole that all took to flight,
leaving a howitzer in the hand of the Ameri-
cans but carrying off three other pieces.—
Vidal returned with all speed to Carrizal,
forty leagues from El Paso. On the 27th
the Americans took possession of El Paso.

FROM TAMPICO.—By the arrival last
evening of the schooner St. Paul, Talbot,
from Tampico, advices from that place to
the afternoon of the 3rd ultimo have been
received. We regret to learn that the pre-
vious accounts of the safe arrival at Tampi-
co of the four companies of Louisiana Vol-
unteers wrecked on the Ondiaka, prove
untrue. They had not arrived at the time
the St. Paul left, and rumors of their cap-
ture by the body of Mexican cavalry which
it was reported had surrounded them were
current. It is to be hoped, however, even
if the Mexican Government was as strong as is
represented, that they would proceed in keeping
the enemy at bay until they could be re-
lieved. Col. De Russey was with them, and with
his military knowledge, they would, if they
had ammunition, no doubt be able to make
a resistance. A detachment of artillery
sent to their assistance on the 6th, on a
steamer, no doubt reached them on that
day, and on the evening of the 7th, we
understood, the regiment of Tennessee
cavalry was sent to their aid or rescue.—*Ibid.*

THE BANNER.



ABBEVILLE C. H., S. C.

Wednesday, March 3, 1847.

Cotton Market.

Chaleston Feb. 27th—from 9 to 11 cts.

Hamburg, Feb. 26th—from 8 to 10 cts.

To our Patrons.

It will be perceived that the *Banner*
makes its appearance this week in some-
what a new style. We have enlarged it
some, which will enable us to lay before
our readers considerably more matter. No
alteration will be made in the terms, which
makes the paper decidedly the cheapest now
published in the State. Nothing but a li-
beral patronage will enable us to afford it at
the present terms; we trust, therefore, that
the District will sustain us. There are
hundreds yet throughout the country that
have not subscribed. Our ambition is to
swell the list of subscriber to one thousand.
Can it be done—it already exceeds seven
hundred?

Foreign News.

In another part of this paper will be seen
extracts of Foreign News brought out by
the Cambria. Cotton has declined some
little, and also the prices of bread stuffs.
The ports have been opened for the admis-
sion of grain duty free. Quantities of grain
were constantly arriving at the ports, which
will supply in part the wants of the poor.

Mr. J. M. Clapp, late editor of the
Charleston Mercury, has assumed the edi-
torial management of the Southern Quar-
terly Review—Mr. Whitaker having re-
tired.

Mr. Tuomey, who has recently been
employed in the Geological Survey of this
State, has been appointed Professor of Geo-
logy and Agricultural Chemistry in the Uni-
versity of Alabama.

The steamer Sarah Sands brought
out with her \$600,000 in specie.

The planet recently discovered by
Leverrier, is said to be

sober second thoughts of fanatics, if they
are capable of such; will enable them to see
the consequences and calamities that would
befall the adoption of such measures. It
would be the signal for a dissolution of the
Union, for civil war and bloodshed.

Mexican News.

By the arrival of the schooner Sea at
New Orleans, dates were received from
Brazos Santiago to the 6th, from Matamo-
ras to the 5th, and Camargo to the 1st Feb-
ruary.

On the 11 or 12th of January, Lieut.
of the 4th Infantry, with ten dra-
goons, on his way from Victoria,
bearing important dispatches from Gen.
Scott to Gen. Taylor, was taken by a
Mexican horseman, dragged full speed a-
cross a field, murdered, and his dispatches
carried off. These dispatches, it is said,
contain the whole plan of operations about
to be commenced. The ten dragoons
reached Victoria in safety—Lieut. Ritchie
having been attacked and murdered whilst
absent with a guard to procure forage for
the horses.

Lieut. Miller, of the 2d Ohio Regiment,
about the 1st of February, was also mur-
dered by the Mexicans at Chichironi, and
awfully mutilated. On the 23d of January
at Encarnacion, some 45 miles from Saltillo,
Major Borland, of the Arkansas cavalry,
with fifty men, and Major Gains and Capt.
Cassius M. Clay, with thirty men, were
surprised and captured by Gen. Minion
with 500 Mexican cavalry, without firing
a gun. The hatred of the Mexicans
against the volunteers is so inveterate, that
fears were entertained for the safety of
their persons.

On the 25th of December, in the imme-
diate vicinity of El Paso del Norte there
was an action between a body of 400 Ame-
ricans and about 1000 Mexicans, in which
the Americans were entirely successful.
The loss on either side was not known, or
not stated. The Americans took posses-
sion of El Paso. It is rumored that a
body of American troops, being a portion
of Col. Kearney's command, had taken
Chihuahua, after a sanguinary conflict, but
the rumor is discredited by subsequent
dates.

The Mexicans in the neighborhood of
Camargo are firmly impressed with the be-
lief that the Americans are retreating from
Santa Anna—and great outrages are ex-
perienced from the Ranchero hordes of Ca-
nales.

From Tampico.—By the schooner St.
Paul, the New Orleans papers have recei-
ved advices from Tampico as late as the
8th, and by the brig Cayuga to the 13th
February.

The ship Ondeaka, having on board four
companies of the Louisiana Volunteers un-
der the command of Col. De Russey, was,
on the 1st February, wrecked on cape Roxo,
some thirty miles south of Tampico. The
crew and volunteers all got safe ashore;
but Gen. Coss, with about 1000 Mexican
troops, having ascertained their situation,
that they were almost without arms and
ammunition, having but one hundred guns
fit for use—marched upon them and de-
manded an unconditional surrender. Col.
De Russey obtained twenty-four hours to
consider it; and at night

amount of \$15,000,000, has proven a de-
leter—so priest-ridden are the people, that
the Government has not been able to raise
one cent's worth of property. The office
of Finance and the Minister of Foreign Af-
fairs, being unable to carry out the mea-
sures adopted by Congress, have handed
their resignations—in fact it is rumored
all the Ministers have resigned.

The above is all the news of any inter-
est we are able to gather from the seat of war.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.
WASHINGTON, FEB. 24.

United States Senate.

After the reception of petitions and
reports, the Civil and Diplomatic

A great number of minor amend-
ments reported from the Committee on Fin-
ance were agreed to.

Mr. Crittenden gave notice that he
ask leave to-morrow to bring in a bill
for the relief of Ireland.

Mr. Calhoun gave notice that on to-
morrow, at such time as the Senate should
be in session, he would call up the resolutions
submitted by him on Friday.

Mr. Webster said that he had ad-
dressed the Senate upon his
solutions until the three million bill was
disposed of; but as the debate on this
was to be protracted so much beyond
time he had anticipated, he would call
his resolutions to-morrow, so as to
bring them before the Senate at the same
time with those of the Senator from South
Carolina.

The three million bill was then taken
up, when Mr. Benton rose to speak. The
audience was a very brilliant one. Among
the many, I observed Mr. Ritchie, "the
great excluded," in the Reporter's gallery.
He was in the ladies gallery yesterday,
and among the reporters to-day.

Mr. Benton addressed himself at once to
the Senator from South Carolina whom he
charged with raising the question, and
somewhat peculiarly, as to the causes of the
war.

Then he arraigned Mr. Calhoun
for not interposing to prevent
marching of the Army to the Rio
Grande. It could not be in consequence of the
gon question, as was alleged, for
known that the Senate held adverse
views to the Executive upon this
Oregon.

Mr. B. reviewed the causes of the
war with Mexico—beginning with the
year of 1819. There was, however, a pa-
use here, as Mr. Benton a second
addressed himself to the Senator
from South Carolina.

He said Mr. Calhoun had assumed
a champion for the South, for the insti-
tution of Slavery. For one he disavowed
his championship and his defence,
most particularly would he do so for
State of South Carolina. That Se-
had been recreant to the South, and he
said to him confine yourself to your
bailiwick. The Senator, after uniting
self to the Abolitionists, as he did, upon
subject of compromising this very ques-
tion of Slavery in excluding it from the Va-
of the Mississippi—that Senator had pu-
everlasting answer upon his own resoluti-
introduced here a few days since, by
own acts.

Mr. Calhoun was then charged
with bringing on the war for Texas, by the
in which he had begun the negotia-
made upon this subject. With motive
had nothing to do. It was to acts he re-
red, and by his acts he arraigned the Se-
nor from South Carolina. For himself
assumed to no championship and was
disposed to follow one under such a lead.

Mr. Calhoun was then charged with
ing that which led to the World's Con-
vention, and in connection
charged with making the
able for the war, and the
of injuring the country
red by his course.

Mr. Benton introduced whatever doc-
uments and papers would bear upon the
ject of which he was treating. It was
timated that Mr. Calhoun had shown him-
self anything but a Statesman, and a
Christian Statesman, by his course of
duct in regard to his negotiations. They
were at least very unlike his acts. He
agreed to take the war from Texas,
Mexico, and had refused, as a Senator
support the war thus assumed. All
it was said, could be made out from
documents, and upon this he relied. It
was a want of Christian Statesmanship
a mischief-making in the course of the
nator. He had indeed renewed the
among us by the introduction of his
lutions.

The design of Mr. Benton was to
that Mr. Calhoun, as Secretary of the
Army of the U. S. upon the frontier
the Navy into the Gulf to protect Tex-
case Mexico should make any deman-
against her. These pledges, the
strongest kind, and were dwelt
Mr. Benton, as they had been by
Houston for the purpose of
Mr. Calhoun had done all in his
power to bring on this war.

He said that Mr. O. was will-
ing to take an order for a
the Army and Navy to
between Texas and Mexico.
Constitution of the United
States, and the
and the

another magnificent speech in the Senate,
in support of a set of resolutions introduced
by himself, upon the slavery question.—
This speech gives us a full length view
of the position of the slave-holding States,
and of the injustice and disgrace the friends
of Abolition would have us submit to by the
passage of the Wilmot proviso. It is
high time the South should awake from the
lethargy which has so long bound her, and
prepare to breast the coming storm. That
this question is fast coming to a crisis, no
man who has watched the aspect of things
for a few months past can deny. If the
Wilmot proviso is adopted and becomes the
law of the land, what will be the position
of the slave-holding States, and what are the in-
dications for such States, to shed their
blood and spend their treasures for the ac-
quisition of territory from which their citi-
zen are to be forever excluded? Is it not
clear that they will always be in the minority,
and their rights and interests trampled
under and disregarded. It is said that there
are now belonging to the
United States ten or twelve large
States, and that the Govern-
ment is about to purchase
the territory of the
Government. We trust that the

American troops at Tampico, all in good
health. Gen. Scott had not reached there,
but was constantly expected. The con-
templated attack upon Vera Cruz is no
longer a secret, and seems as well known
by the Mexicans as our own army. It is
to take place by the first of this month at
farthest, and to be made by sea and land at
the same time. The head of the land op-
erations is to be the Island of Lobos, sixty-
five miles from Vera Cruz. This is the
destination of the nine Regiments, and to
this place is Gen. Worth's division to be
transported.

From Vera Cruz.—By advices from
Vera Cruz as late as the first of February,
and from the city of Mexico up to the 20th
of January, we learn that the rumor of
Santa Anna's assassination is unfounded.
As late as the 28th of January, he was still
at San Luis Potosi with 23,000 men, and
was about leaving for Tula at the head of
the main body of his forces. His troops are
represented as being in a deplorable con-
dition for want of means—destitute of clo-
thing and provisions, and one regiment
had actually starved for the city of Mexico.
Santa Anna was instilling in his favorite
simulations of gambling and cock-fighting,
the desire of the Mexican Congress to
working the same effect upon